

Units 1-3

Revision 4

Vocabulary:

national libraries	مكتبات وطنية	digital libraries	مكتبات رقمية
Bibliotheca Alexandria	مكتبة الاسكندرية	hold 8 million books	تتسع لثمانية مليون كتاب
local charity	مؤسسة خيرية محلية	printed books	كتب مطبوعة
knowledge bank	بنك المعرفة	reliable	موثوق فيه/يُعتمد عليه
convince someone that	يقنع شخص بأن...	tips	نصائح
original	أصلي	update	يُحدث
access (v)	يتمكن من الوصول الي أو الحصول علي	keywords	كلمات أساسية
search engine	محرك بحث	media	وسائل الاعلام
relevant	له صلة بالموضوع	mark	يُصحح
legendary	أسطوري	declare	يعلن
silence (v)	يُسكت	legend	أسطورة

Prepositions and Expressions:

as part of	كجزء من	write by hand	يكتب باليد
an average of	متوسط قدره	make a mixture of ... and ...	يصنع خليطاً من...و..
get confused between ... and ...	يختلط عليه الأمر	find information on the internet	يجد معلومات علي الانترنت
appear on the screen	تظهر علي الشاشة	search results	نتائج البحث
important to	هام لـ	intend to	ينوي
approve of	يوافق علي	disapprove of	لا يوافق علي
object to	يعترض علي	insist on	يصر علي

Words and Antonyms

online	متصل بالانترنت	offline	غير متصل بالانترنت
private	خاص	public	عام
accurate	دقيق	inaccurate	غير دقيق
original	أصلية	fake	مزورة
accessible	ممكن الوصول اليها	inaccessible	غير ممكن الوصول اليها
relevant	له صلة بالموضوع	irrelevant	ليس له صلة بالموضوع

Words and Meanings

especially = particularly	بصفة خاصة / ولا سيما	establish = set up	يؤسس/ينشيء
accept = say yes to something	يقبل	goods = things to sell	بضائع
pupil = student	طالب/تلميذ	return = give back	يُعيد
behind = at the back of	خلف	behind = responsible for or the cause of	مسئول عن أو السبب في

Definitions:

access (v)	find and use information, especially on a computer
appear	begin to be seen
inaccurate	not correct
keyword	a word that is very important or necessary
media	television, radio and newspapers
relevant	directly related to the subject or problem being discussed
search engine	a computer programme that looks for keywords on different websites
update	add the most recent information about something

The Listening Text

My Father, an Egyptian Teacher

My father was a teacher in Beni Suef. Every day, he left home early to teach his first class, and came home late, his bag heavy with the books he had to mark that evening. I often asked him, "Do they pay you enough for all this hard work?"

He smiled and said, "I'm not the owner of a shop who can get money for the goods he sells. But I think I will be rewarded one day.

My father continued to work hard until many years later when he became ill. I took him to see a famous doctor in Cairo. We paid two pounds to see him. That was a lot of money then, especially for a teacher. Soon we were taken to the doctor's room. The doctor looked at my father for a long time. He asked him many questions while he was examining him. Then he suggested that my father should spend a few days at his own private hospital. My father did not want to accept, because this was very expensive.

The doctor then gave him something and said, "Bring this and some clothes to the hospital tomorrow morning."

My father looked at what the doctor had given him. It was two pounds. "Why have you returned the money?" he asked.

The doctor smiled. "Please accept this money and listen to what I have to say. I was one of your pupils at Beni Suef. I know it is not easy for you to remember the many pupils that you teach, but we have always remembered you. I have always wanted to meet you again, because you are behind every success that I have had in life."

My father looked at the kind doctor and said, "I have worked hard as a teacher for a moment like this! I'm so happy to know that my work has made your life successful!"

Choose the correct answer:

1-At the end of each day, the teacher's bag is heavy with (money – goods – students' books – library books)

2- The teacher's son is not sure if his father (enjoys his job – works hard enough – gets enough money – should work anymore).

3-Many years later, the teacher (becomes ill – becomes poor – moves to Cairo – finds a new job).

4-The son takes his father to see (a friend in Cairo – a teacher in Beni Suef – a famous doctor – a man in hospital).

5-The father does not want to go to the private hospital because (it is expensive – it is in Cairo – it is private – he is not very ill).

6-The teacher is surprised when the doctor (sends him to hospital – becomes angry – says he is very ill – returns his money).

7- The doctor was kind to the teacher because (he helped to make the doctor successful – the doctor was a friend of his son – he forgot that he was the doctor's teacher – he gave the doctor some money).

Answer the following questions:

8-What does the underlined word "**this**" refer to?

9-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) the cause of

b)things to sell

10-The teacher said, "I will be rewarded one day." How do you think that happened?

Read the following passage carefully:

The history of Libraries

One of the most amazing and **influential** libraries in the world is the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. It opened in 2002 and can hold eight million books. But we have had libraries for thousands of years. Probably the oldest library that you can still visit is al-Qarawiyyin Library in Morocco. The daughter of a trader **established** the library in 859 CE. However, people had collected books a long time before this.

Archaeologists have found writing on **collections** of papyrus in Amarna and Thebes from around 1300 BCE. The ancient Greeks had libraries where they kept thousands of original books (they did not want copies). The famous Library of Alexandria opened in around 300 BCE. The aim of this library was to have one of each of the world's books, although books were then made of papyrus or leather. Before 1450, people had written books **by hand**. Then, people started printing books for the first time. Many universities also started to open, and most of these had important libraries. The rulers of many countries understood the **importance** of books to people's education and began to open national libraries. Now there are many very famous national libraries around the world. The British library opened in 1753 as part of the British Museum and is one of the largest libraries in the world. It keeps one of all the books, magazines, newspapers and maps printed in Britain. By 1988, there were so many of **these** that it had to move to a new, bigger building.

Today, you can also use digital libraries where thousands of books and magazines are **available** to people online. An example is the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (www.ekb.eg) which has dictionaries,

encyclopedias, videos and all kinds of books online. People have been very **enthusiastic about** this digital library since it opened in 2016

Choose the correct answer:

1-Al-Qarawiyyin Library in Morocco is the (first – oldest – newest – worst) that you can still visit.

2-The writing in Amarna and Thebes was on (leather – wood – papyrus – metal).

3- The British Library has one of every book printed in (Britain – the world – Africa – Europe).

4-Books and magazines from the Egyptian Knowledge Bank can be (borrowed – lent – read online – taken home).

5-People couldn't borrow printed books before (1300 – 1200 – 1100 – 1400).

6- When the famous Library of Alexandria opened in around 300 BCE, books were then made of (papyrus or leather – papyrus or paper – leather or paper – papyrus, leather or plastic).

Answer the following questions:

7-What does the underlined word "**these**" refer to?

8-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) be able to contain something

b) a person who buys and sells things

9-Why did the rulers of many countries decide to open national libraries?

10- Give an example of a digital library.

Extra Reading:

Read the text carefully, then answer the questions:

If you can access the internet, you can also access the "world's biggest library. The problem is that the library is so big that it is not always easy to find what you need.

If you want a particular website, it is easy to type in the website address (URL = Uniform Resource Locator (مُحَدِّد موقع المعلومات الموحد)), then the pages will appear on your screen. However, if you don't have the name of a website, you can easily use a search engine. These are computer programs that look through thousands of websites for keywords. They then show you the results of the search, and you can choose the website you need.

Remember that keywords are important. If you type in one word - *pyramids*. For example - you will get thousands of search results. If you put in too many words, the search engine might find many websites which are not relevant. So it is best to put in three or four important keywords for example '*oldest pyramid in world*'.

Search engines are very useful, but it is important to remember that not all websites are reliable. Some companies pay to have their websites appear first in search results. Some websites will give

information that might be inaccurate. What they say is a fact might only be their opinion. Some websites might want to sell you something.

How do you know which information is reliable? You can usually trust university or government websites and the websites of big media companies. However, if you are not sure, check any facts on two or three different websites to make sure that they all say the same thing. Check that the information on the websites is not old information, too. The website should say when the information was last updated.

Choose the correct answer:

1-To find information on the internet, you should:

- a) type in as many words as you can
- b) type in only a few keywords
- c) look for inaccurate information
- d) type in the password

2-Which website do you usually use to get the information you need?

- a) The website that is top of the list
- b) the website that looks more attractive
- c) The websites that you know and trust
- d) the website that has many ads

3-When the information you need is different on different websites, you should:

- a) stop using the internet
- b) be able to differentiate between facts and opinions
- c) use the information from the website that is top of the list
- d) check the facts on two or three websites that give information on the subject

4-Some companies make sure that they appear first in search results by:

- a) paying money
- b) selling something
- c) giving opinions
- d) asking for passwords

5-A website should say when the information on it was last:

- a) removed
- b) updated
- c) faked
- d) made accurate

6-The underlined word "they" refers to:

- a) information
- b) results
- c) websites
- d) search engines

Answer the following questions:

7-Why shouldn't you type too many words into a search engine?

8-Why do some websites give you inaccurate information?

9-How does a search engine work?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) to be able to bring back a piece of information into your mind
- b) something which is known to have happened or to exist

Exercises on Grammar:

Read the following text and choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

My brother Karim (**studies – is going to study**) law at Cairo University next year. His course (**is starting – starts**) in September. We live in the country, so my brother (**stays – is going to stay**) with an uncle who lives near the university. He has already prepared his room! My parents (**are going to drive – drive**) Karim to my uncle's house. I won't be able to go because I (**am doing – will be doing**) school work. I think that I (**am visiting – will visit**) him in January. I'm sure that he (**will enjoy – is enjoying**) his stay in Cairo. By the time Karim is 30, he (**is becoming – will have become**) a successful lawyer!

Practice Test 1a

A-Vocabulary and Structure:

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Nesma met her best friend when she (has been – was being – was – is) at primary school.
- 2- I'm going to wait until they (prevent – increase – reduce – replace) the price of the phone before I buy it.
- 3- What (are you doing – were you doing – you were doing – have you done) at midday yesterday?
- 4- We can't use the internet at the moment because the computer is (out of line – offline – online – in line).
- 5- Kamal (does not meet – has not met – won't meet – had not met) an English person before he met my friend Jack.
- 6- It is best to (sink – seek – soak – save) the dried fish in water before you cook it.
- 7- Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother (had always walked – were walking – have always walked – walk) to school.
- 8- The students were very helpful and helped to (remove – rescue – respect – research) some of the rubbish that was in the canal.
- 9- You can't talk to Tarek because he (used to go – had gone – has just gone – goes) out.
- 10- Do you often (load – take – download – upload) music from the internet?
- 11- Ola is nervous because she (never gives – had never given – never used to give – has never given) a talk to the class before.
- 12- My father said that his teacher was very (serious – strict – fatherly – kind). My father couldn't talk in his class.
- 13- Don't be late. The bus (leaves – going to leave – has left – left) at exactly ten o'clock.

- 14- Nabila (annoys – hates – spills – spoils) her grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents.
- 15- A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. It (is being – was – is going to be – has been) busy there today!
- 16- The teacher is going to (write – do – mark – manufacture) our homework tomorrow.
- 17- It is very hot in the house. I (am turning – turn – will turn – am going to turn) on the air conditioner.
- 18- Hazem does not like cold water but we (encouraged – convinced – confused – discouraged) him that swimming is good for him.
- 19- We can't use classroom five tomorrow because they (paint – will have painted – are painting – will paint) the walls.
- 20- Where does your family (invent – invest – invite – intend) to go on holiday next summer?
- 21- The mechanic (will finish – will have finished – will be finishing – is finishing) repairing my car by the end of the week.
- 22- To make bread, first make a (mixture – mixing – moisture – monument) of flour and water.
- 23- I haven't seen the new adventure film (just – yet – already – never).
- 24- The school secretary is (irresponsible – respected – responsible – awarded) for sending emails to the parents.
- 25- Ahmed (has gone – has been – has gone to – has been to) London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.
- 26- Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a (library – publisher – bookshop – bookseller).
- 27- Karim has been really good at English (when – for – although – since) he went to England on holiday last summer.
- 28- My grandparents' house is old-fashioned and does not have many (gadgets – galleries – technology – electricity).
- 29- When we saw the hotel, we (were knowing – had known – have known – knew) that it was a great place for holiday.
- 30- This film is very (sensible – funny – serious – fun). I'd prefer to watch something that will make us laugh.

B-Reading Comprehension:

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Dear Ali,

How are you?

I had wanted to email you before I started my new job, but I did not have time! I've now worked here for two weeks. I'm working in an old building in the middle of the city at the moment and I travel to work by bus. By the end of next year, they will have finished building a new office in a different part of the city. So after that, I'll be travelling to work every day on the metro!

Before I started this job, I hadn't known very much about new technology. Now I use it every day. I often talk to people in other countries, using the internet.

The work is different every day. Yesterday I was interviewing a businesswoman from Japan. Today I'm visiting a new hotel in Cairo and tomorrow I'm going to a meeting in Damietta. I think I'll have to get up very early because the train leaves at 5a.m.!

The job is very tiring and I don't have a routine yet, but I'm enjoying it. I have already written a lot of articles. You can read them online. I've met some famous people, too. There is a photo of me interviewing a politician in the attachment to this email. He works for the Ministry of *Antiquities*, so he knows all about ancient Egypt. I haven't met any sports people yet, but there is an important tennis competition next month. There are some famous tennis players going there and I'm sure I'll interview one.

Write soon.

Munir

Choose the correct answer:

1-For how long has Munir done this job?

- a)for year b) for two weeks c)since he moved offices d)since last May

2-Why does he have to get up early tomorrow?

- a)He's interviewing a businessman b)He's visiting a new hotel
c)He's going to a meeting d)He's interviewing a politician

3-Why did someone take a photo of Munir?

- a) He is famous. B) He was meeting a famous person.
c) He wanted a photo to send to his friend. D) Because his article is online.

4 What is the main idea of the email?

- a) Munir's new job is boring. B) Munir doesn't like his new job.
c) Munir's new job is busy but exciting. D) Munir wants his job to pay him more money.

5 What does the underlined word 'one' refer to?

- a) tennis competitions b) business people c) a famous tennis player d) a politician

6 What does the word antiquities means?

- a) very old things b) farming c) medicine d) education

Answer the following questions:

7) Find a suitable subject for this email.

8) How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?

9) What job do you think Munir does?

10) Why didn't Munir email his friend before he got the job?

The Novel

A-Choose the correct answer:

1- What special event is going to take place in Ruritania?

- a) There will be a war.
- b) There will be a new King.
- c) There will be a new Duke of Strelsau.
- d) Colonel Sapt is going to become ruler.

2- Who is the Duke of Strelsau?

- a) He is the true King of Ruritania.
- b) He is the King's father.
- c) He is the King's half-brother.
- d) He is Rudolf Rassendyll's brother.

3- Why does Fritz von Tarlenheim say that he understands Rudolf Rassendyll well?

- a) They are both officers for a King or Queen.
- b) They both want to be King.
- c) They both look like the King.
- d) They both want to meet the Duke.

4- As well as how he looks, in what way is Rudolf Rassendyll like the King?

- a) They are not kind men.
- b) They both have an easy life.
- c) They both like fighting.
- d) They are both English.

B-Answer the following questions:

1- What kind of a person do you think that Rudolf Rassendyll is?

2- Rassendyll's position in society gave him opportunities. Do you agree? Why?

3- Do you think there might be a problem with the fact that Rudolf looks very much like the King?

C-Writing

Finish the following dialogue: Amir is discussing his homework with Nasser.

Amir : I need to research information about Rudyard Kipling for an essay, but I don't know which website to use.

Nasser : (1)-----?

Amir : I tried typing his name into a search engine but I got hundreds of results.
One website said that he wrote only one poem.

Nasser : (2)-----.
He wrote lots of poems. Where did you find that information?

Amir : It's a website called *All about poems*. Do you think that the information is wrong?

Nasser Yes. (3) -----.
I think that's incorrect. What's the title of the essay?

Amir : (4)-----.

Nasser : OK. Type the essay title *Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems* in the search engine. You will get fewer results now.

Amir : Yes, look: *Kipling's ten most popular poems!*

Amir Yes, I think it is very useful.

Nasser : (5)-----?

Nasser It's important to write down your sources of information.

(6)-----?

Amir : That's a good idea. I'll write it at the bottom of my work.

Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

a) a summary of a book that you have enjoyed

b) a teacher who has helped you

A) Translation

Translate into Arabic:

1-We should honour great writers and thinkers, especially those who have published distinguished works.

2-We all appreciate the profession of teaching because a good teacher builds a good citizen.

Translate into English:

1-لقد كتب الروائي عبد التواب يوسف العديد من كتب الأطفال المثيرة.

2-بمجرد أن رأيت الحادث، اتصلت بالشرطة وحضروا علي الفور.

Practice Test 1b

A-Vocabulary & Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1- The writer wrote his first story when he (was being – had been – was – has been) at university.

2- London has a/an (average – number – ability – water) of 55.7 mm of rain each year.

3- My little brother is sad because he (is breaking – was breaking – had broken – has broken) his favourite toy.

4- I sometimes get (confirmed – confident – confused – concluded) between the meanings of whether and weather.

5-Dina (hasn't finished – hadn't finished – not finishing – haven't finished) the test when the teacher told them to stop.

6- Kamal didn't want to tidy his room before he went out, but his mother (told – ordered – insisted – said).

7- The car (was moving – moves – has moved – is moving) fast when it hit the tree.

8- Huda's father works for an important (graduate – building – ministry – work).

- 9- I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food (already – never – yet – just).
- 10- Walid always makes a revision (plain – plane – pain – plan) two months before the exams.
- 11-Your bags look heavy. I (will be helped – am helping – help – will help) you to carry them.
- 12- Are there any tickets (attracted – available – based – belonging) for the tennis match this evening?
- 13-The teacher says that we (going to study – study – are studying – studying) relative clauses next week.
- 14-To turn the computer on, you must press this (bazaar – basket – battery – button).
- 15-My grandfather (is being – will be – is going to be – will have been) 70 on his next birthday.
- 16- Adel loves windsurfing. He is very (enjoyable – enthusiastic – excellent – efficient) about the sport.
- 17-The police know what the thief (has done – does – was doing – is doing) at 8 o'clock last night.
- 18- I sent my friend an email with a photo as an (attached – attachment – attack – attractive).
- 19- The tourists (didn't stop – stopped – haven't stopped – won't stop) walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.
- 20- Hamid is (deaf – blind – unable – disabled) and cannot walk.
- 21- Ali isn't here. He (has been – has gone – had been – had gone) to the park.
- 22-The head teacher believes that (discipline – indifference – violence – noise) is very important in the classroom.
- 23-At ten o'clock tomorrow, I (travel – will have travelled – going to travel – will be travelling) on a train to Aswan.
- 24- My father does the same things every day. He likes to have a (route – work – routine – way).
- 25- We (finish – will be finishing – will have finished – are finishing) studying this book by the end of this year.
- 26-There was a (legend – lie – tale – lecture) at the university about new technology.
- 27-I (won't leave – wouldn't leave – hadn't left – wasn't left) the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
- 28-The head teacher (silenced – declared – sheltered – shouted) the students before the visitor gave her talk.
- 29-It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It (was – is going to be – is being – will be being) very hot today.
- 30-The computer in the library does not work, so they are going to (reduce – replace – download – upload) it.

B-Reading Comprehension

The Chinese invented paper, and they were also the first to use paper bank notes for money. Before paper notes were invented in the seventh century, wealthy Chinese traders had used metal coins. These had a hole in the middle so that traders could carry them on pieces of material. But these were very heavy to carry. As a result, traders left the money with someone they trusted. Instead, they carried a piece of paper which said how much money they had. The trader could use this paper note to promise anyone that they could pay for the goods that they wanted to buy.

People in Europe only started to use paper bank notes in the seventeenth century. In England, the King needed money to help fight a war with France. Banks encouraged people to leave money with

them and gave handwritten notes saying how much money they had left. The notes said, "I promise to pay the *bearer* the sum of ..."and you can still see the same words on English notes today. Bank workers continued to hand write notes until 1853, when the first notes were printed.

The paper used for bank notes is usually made from a mixture of paper and cotton, and sometimes other materials. Although these other materials make the notes stronger than normal paper, most bank notes only last for about two years. For this reason, some countries tried using plastic notes in 1983. However, the first plastic notes in England were not very successful because the ink came off the notes onto people's hands! Five years later, in 1988, Australia successfully used plastic notes for the first time. Today, many countries use plastic notes, which are stronger than paper notes, last longer and are harder to copy.

Choose the correct answer:

1-Why did Chinese traders first use notes instead of coins?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a)because the coins were so heavy to carry | b)because coins had holes in them |
| c)because traders could not trust everyone | d)because they preferred paper |

2-Why did banks in England first want people to leave their money with them?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a)The King needed money to fight a war. | B)people preferred notes to coins |
| c)People wanted their money to be safe | d)Banks opened for the first time |

3-Why were notes handwritten until 1853?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A)It was cheaper this way | b)It was faster this way |
| c)There was not any technology to print them before this time | |
| d)It was hard to copy the handwriting | |

4-What is the main idea of the text?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a)Why we use money | b)Why we use banks |
| c)The history of paper banknotes | d)The history of trade |

5-What does the underlined word 'them' refer to?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| a)the King's men | b)the men in France |
| c)the people who had the money | d)the banks |

6-What does the word 'bearer' mean?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a)someone who works in a bank | b)a Chinese trader |
| c)someone who carries something | d)someone who works for the King |

Answer the following questions:

7-When and where paper bank notes first used?

8-Why was there a hole in the metal coins invented by the Chinese?

9-Do you think people will continue to use paper in the future or will there be a different way of exchanging money? Explain.

10-Do you think that more countries will use plastic notes in the future? Why/Why not?

The Novel

a) Choose the correct answer:

1- What is the reason that Rudolf Rassendyll gives for being lazy?

a) Because he comes from an important family. B) Because he doesn't have a good job.

c) Because he never helps in the house. D) Because he never wants to travel.

2- What job does Rose persuade Rudolf Rassendyll to do?

a) work with an ambassador b) write a book c) teach children d) work in a hotel

3- Which of these is not a reason that Rudolf Rassendyll decides to visit Ruritania?

a) He has six months before his job starts. B) His family have relatives there.

c) Rudolf the Fifth is to become King of Ruritania there shortly.

d) He wants to be the ambassador to Ruritania.

4- Who do Fritz von Tarlenheim and Colonel Sapt work for?

a) Duke Michael b) the King c) Johann d) Antoinette de Mauban

b) Answer the following questions:

1- If you were Rassendyll, would you prefer to travel to Ruritania or to stay in England to do useful work? Why?

2- Which character is wiser in your opinion, Fritz or Sapt? Say why.

3- Do you think Rassendyll was lucky to look exactly like the King of Ruritania? Why?

C-Writing

Finish the following dialogue: *Zeinab and Riham are planning a school project.*

Zeinab : It says here that because Australia is moving north every year, sat-navs can't find some important places.

Riham : (1)----- . . It can't be true.

Zeinab : No, this is real news. It is not fake.

Riham : (2)-----?

Zeinab : I can prove it because it's on the website of an organisation that I can trust. Do you think that I should write about this for my school project?

Riham : Yes. (3)-----.

Zeinab : I agree, it would be interesting. How do you think I should start it?

Riham : (4)-----.

Zeinab : OK, I'll start by describing why it is moving north.

Riham : You should definitely include where you got the information, too.

(5)-----?

Zeinab : It's a website called *True facts about Australia*.

(6)-----?

Riham : That's a good idea. I'll see if I can find other interesting information on the same website.

Write an email to a friend of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

Your name is Nour. Your friend's name is Wessam. His/Her address is Wessam@newmail.com.

- a) a teacher who has helped or inspired you
- b) which websites you should use to find out reliable information

Translate into Arabic:

1- A good teacher should be responsible and serious, and care for the needs of students.

2- Walid was tired this evening because he had played tennis all morning.

Translate into English:

- 1- لقد كان يحيى حقي واحداً من رواد الأدب المصري الحديث.
- 2- في مصر القديمة، استخدم الناس نوعاً من النباتات الطويلة يسمى البردي في صناعة الورق.

Work hard in silence, let success make the noise!